

# **A Guide to Federal Resources for Weed and Seed Communities**

## **Law Enforcement/Policing**

### **Child Protection**

#### **Department of Health and Human Services/Department of Justice**

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the key federal agency with programs that address the problems of child abuse and neglect. The Department of Justice also supports a number of programs related to criminal child maltreatment, victimization, and violence prevention. Both agencies provide funding in formula, or block grants to states, and discretionary grant programs directly to localities.

Across the country, faith and community-based organizations, public and non-profit agencies, universities, service providers, trainers, and researchers are working to help protect children with funding from public and private sources. Learn more about how your state decides how to allocate its formula or block grant dollars, such as the maternal and child care block grant, for child protection.

For comprehensive information about both formula and discretionary programs under HHS, as well as the Department of Justice (DOJ) and other federal agencies, visit the website of the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect.

<http://www.calib.com/nccanch/funding/sources.cfm>

#### **Indian Child Welfare Act—Title II Grants**

These grants promote the stability and security of American Indian tribes and families by protecting American Indian children, preventing the separation of American Indian families, and providing assistance to Indian tribes in the operation of child and family services programs. <http://www.cfda.gov/public/viewprog.asp?progid=432>

### **Community Crime Prevention**

#### **Department of Justice Programs in Your Community**

In Fiscal Year 2001, the Department of Justice (DOJ) awarded more than \$5 billion to the states, the District of Columbia and the five territories to fight crime, promote public safety, prevent juvenile delinquency, equip and train emergency responders and assist crime victims. DOJ's annual funding report highlights the funds provided to each state through the Department's Office of Justice Programs (OJP) and Office of Community Oriented Policing

Services (COPS). To learn more about the grants in your community visit <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fy2001grants/>

The list of state contacts for OJP formula grants can be found by choosing a state from the State Administering Agencies list found at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/state.htm>

Law Enforcement Formula grants, such as the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant and the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs provide grants based on a calculation entitled by law. For crime prevention grant information, visit Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/index.html>

#### **Local Law Enforcement Block Grants**

The LLEBG Program provides funding directly to localities for crime and drug problems. [http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/llebg\\_00main.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/llebg_00main.html)

#### **Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance**

Byrne Program funds emphasize controlling violent and drug-related crime and serious offenders and foster multi-jurisdictional and multi-state efforts to support national drug-control priorities. <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/byrne.html>

Byrne funds are primarily awarded to states through formula funds. Each state allocates funding for various local and multi-jurisdictional projects. Find your state contact at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/state.htm>

#### **United States Attorneys**

The United States Attorneys serve as the nation's principal litigators under the direction of the Attorney General. There are 93 United States Attorneys stationed in districts throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. United States Attorneys are appointed by, and serve at the discretion of, the President of the United States, with advice and consent of the United States Senate. Although the distribution of caseload varies between districts, each has every category of cases and handles a mixture of simple and complex litigation. Each United States Attorney has discretion in the use of his/her resources to further the priorities of the local jurisdictions and needs of their communities. For contact information about U.S. Attorney Offices in your state, visit: <http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/offices/index.html>

## **Community Policing**

#### **Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants**

This initiative, administered by the Office of the Community Oriented Policing Services/Department of Justice, increases police presence to improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and members of the community, to expand community policing efforts through the use of technology and other innovative strategies, to address crime and disorder problems, and to otherwise enhance public safety. See

<http://www.cfd.a.gov/public/viewprog.asp?progid=559> for more information, or contact Tamara Clark in the COPS office at (202) 514-6568.

**Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)** also assists law enforcement agencies with community policing efforts around the country with \$1 billion in grants and training awarded annually. While most COPS grant funding is dedicated to hiring and redeploying community police officers, the COPS Office also provides other assistance. This includes initiatives to foster partnerships, advance community government, and target specific crime problems (such as domestic violence, methamphetamine production, and school-related crime). To learn more about funding through the COPS office, call (202) 616-3031, or visit [http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/gpa/grant\\_prog/](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/gpa/grant_prog/)

#### **COPS Regional Community Policing Institutes**

Regional Community Policing Institutes provide comprehensive and innovative community policing education, training, and technical assistance to law enforcement agencies, local government, and community members throughout a designated region. Institutes provide an opportunity to learn new and innovative community policing strategies. For more information, see [http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/gpa/grant\\_prog/ca/ca\\_rcpi.htm](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/gpa/grant_prog/ca/ca_rcpi.htm)

## **Drug Enforcement Assistance**

#### **Drug Enforcement Administration**

The mission of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Department of Justice includes enforcement of the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States. DEA works closely with other federal agencies, as well as state and local law enforcement agencies. A local police chief can request deployment of a Mobile Enforcement Team (MET) through a request to the DEA Special Agent in Charge (SAC) in his or her area. In 2001, DEA announced a coordinated anti-drug plan that combines law enforcement with intensive community follow-up designed to reduce drug demand. The program, entitled IDEA for Integrated Drug Enforcement Assistance, will team the DEA with state and local law enforcement to arrest and prosecute the most significant drug traffickers within designated communities, and will then form coalitions to reduce demand through drug prevention and treatment. To learn more about DEA, its enforcement and drug demand reduction programs, visit <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea>

Weed and Seed liaisons with DEA include John Hunt, Chief of the Drug Demand Reduction Unit, at (202)307-7962 and Barbara Wetherell at (202)307-7960.

#### **National Guard Bureau Assistance**

The National Guard has been directed by Congress to provide counterdrug support to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, as well as drug demand reduction support to community organizations/coalitions. This support comes at no cost to the organization. The following types of support are available: Drug Demand Reduction Support, Counterdrug Related Training, Technical Support, and Reconnaissance/Observation (Surface & Aerial).

### **How to Request National Guard Counterdrug Support**

Forward a written request on letterhead to the National Guard Counterdrug Coordinator in your state. All requests must include a statement that the mission is drug related. Include point of contact including name, address, telephone, pager, and fax number and include an estimated level of threat for the operation. Also, outline the type of support needed, estimate of manpower required, time frame, location, and any special equipment required. For more information, see <http://cdweb.ngb.army.mil>

For a listing of National Guard State Counterdrug Coordinators, see <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/statelocal/appndx9.html>

National Guard coordination with Weed and Seed is overseen by Col. Nickey Philpot who can be reached at (202) 395-6667.

### **National Drug Control Strategy - 2002**

The purpose of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), is to establish policies, priorities, and objectives for the nation's drug control program. The goals of the National Drug Control Strategy - 2002 are to reduce illicit drug use, manufacturing, and trafficking, drug-related crime and violence, and drug-related health consequences. Programs under this national strategy include:

#### **The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF)**

OCDETF is one example of a program that is part of the National Drug Control Strategy. This program is a nationwide structure of task forces—including federal prosecutors and federal, state and local law enforcement agents—in nine regions receiving a total of \$338.6 million in fiscal year 2002, and focusing entirely on drug law enforcement. The Executive Office for OCDETF main number is (202) 514-1860.

#### **The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA)**

This program is administered by ONDCP in 28 HIDTA regions around the country. During 2002 ONDCP is consulting with the Attorney General; the Secretary of the Treasury; heads of law enforcement agencies at the federal, state, and local levels; and relevant governors and mayors to see how best to ensure that the HIDTA program focuses on high-value trafficking targets and financial infrastructure. The ONDCP contact number for HIDTA is (202) 395-6603.

For more information about ONDCP and related federal programs, including OCDETF and HIDTA

visit <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/policy/03ndcs/3priorities.html>

## **Emergency Preparedness**

Several federal agencies currently coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to help communities prepare for emergency situations due to natural disasters or other catastrophic events such as chemical or biological hazards. FEMA also provides on-the-scene direct assistance to communities should these events occur. Working with DOJ and other federal agencies, FEMA is also working in the area of domestic preparedness. For more information, see <http://www.fema.gov/emi/cert/>

Working in partnership with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the other federal agencies, the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) of the Department of Health and Human Services serves as the lead Federal agency for health and medical services within the Federal Response Plan. OEP also directs and manages the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) a cooperative asset-sharing partnership between HHS, the Department of Defense (DoD), the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), FEMA, state and local governments, private businesses and civilian volunteers. OEP is also responsible for Federal health and medical response to terrorist acts involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). <http://www.oep-ndms.dhhs.gov/index.html>

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) also serves a unique role regarding emergency preparedness and reaction to actual emergency events, including a program on bioterrorism hospital preparedness. <http://www.hrsa.gov/bioterrorism.htm#Emergency>

The Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) (formerly The Office for State & Local Domestic Preparedness) is the program office within the Department of Justice (DOJ) responsible for enhancing the capacity of state and local jurisdictions to respond to, and mitigate the consequences of, incidents of domestic terrorism. <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/ta/overview.htm>

## **Environmental Enforcement**

### **The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Programs**

The EPA seeks to protect human health and safeguard the natural environment—air, water, and land. General information on the EPA and the range of programs and funding it offers can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/> For additional information, contact Anthony Raia at (202) 566-2758.

### **Brownfields**

EPA's Brownfields Economic Redevelopment Initiative is designed to empower

states, communities, and other stakeholders in economic redevelopment to work together to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse Brownfields. Funds can be used for a variety of community clean up projects, **including methamphetamine lab clean up**. For information on the Brownfields program, see <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/>

#### **Environmental Enforcement Education Grant Program**

This grant program sponsored by EPA's Office of Environmental Education supports projects that enhance the public's awareness, knowledge, and skills to make informed decisions that affect environmental quality. Since 1992, EPA has received between \$2 and \$3 million in grant funding per year and has awarded about 1,700 grants. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/grants.html>

#### **COPS Methamphetamine Initiative**

The purpose of this initiative is to develop and implement innovative community-policing programs that address problems associated with a methamphetamine production, distribution, and use. While funding is no longer available, visit [http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/gpa/grant\\_prog/methan/](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/gpa/grant_prog/methan/) for additional resources developed under this initiative.

## **Gangs**

#### **Safe Streets Task Forces - FBI**

Safe Streets is an initiative designed to allow the Special Agent in Charge of each FBI field office to address street, gang, and drug-related violence through the establishment of FBI-sponsored, long-term, proactive task forces. In 1999, the FBI had established 164 Safe Streets Task Forces in 52 FBI field offices throughout the United States. Of these, 45 focused totally or primarily on gangs. These task forces team FBI special agents with other Federal agents, as well as state and local law enforcement participants. Together they focus on violent gangs, drug-related violence, and apprehension of violent fugitives.

To learn more about the program, contact your local FBI field office <http://www.fbi.gov/contact/fo/fo.htm> or the FBI Safe Streets and Gang unit, FBI Headquarters at (202) 324-4245.

#### **Gang Resistance Education and Training Program (GREAT)**

The GREAT Program provides a wide range of community-based activities and classroom instruction for school-aged children. The desired results are a sense of competency, usefulness, and personal empowerment needed to avoid involvement in youth violence, gangs, and criminal activity. Funding is only available for law enforcement agencies. In 2002, the Undersecretary of the Treasury for Enforcement Jimmy Gurulé has made a special effort to have GREAT work closely with Weed and Seed. For more information, see

<http://www.atf.treas.gov/great/index.htm> or call Herb Drake, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms at (202) 927-3065.

### **COPS Anti-Gang Initiative**

The Anti-Gang Initiative is designed to assist law enforcement agencies in addressing gang-related violence, gang-related drug problems, and gang-related fear in their cities and neighborhoods. While funding is no longer available for this program, visit [http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/gpa/grant\\_prog/anti\\_gang/](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/gpa/grant_prog/anti_gang/) for information on the initiative.

### **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is a bureau of the Office of Justice Programs/ Department of Justice. It provides leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. OJJDP distributes funding to States, territories, localities, and private organizations through block grants and discretionary funding. Block funding, through regular Formula Grants and State Challenge and Prevention money, goes to States and territories. This funding can also include gang intervention and prevention activities.

<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/grants/grants.html>

OJJDP Weed and Seed liaisons include: Bill Woodward, deputy director, and Jim Burch, director, Special Emphasis Division at (202) 307-5911.

## **Gun Crime/Gun Safety**

### **Project Safe Neighborhoods**

Project Safe Neighborhoods is a comprehensive, strategic approach to reducing gun violence. The five essential elements for the reduction strategy are: 1) Partnership, 2) Strategic Planning, 3) Training, 4) Community Outreach and Public Awareness, and 5) Accountability. The Administration will seek to commit \$558.8 million to this effort over two years. For information on the program, visit <http://www.psn.gov/About.asp?section=98> or call OJP/OCPA at (202) 307-0703.

### **School Safety and Gun Violence**

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) administers a variety of programs dealing with school safety, especially in regards to gun violence. For information, see <http://www.atf.treas.gov/schoolsafetyprograms.htm>

## **Public Housing and Crime Prevention**



Anti-drug and crime prevention programs are allowable activities under FY2002 HUD/VA Appropriations Act that can be funded through public housing operating and capital funds. Further, Congress has authorized Public Housing Associations to continue spending previously awarded Public Housing Drug Elimination Program (PHDEP) funds while transitioning anti-crime and anti-drug activities into operating or capital funds. To learn more about the merger of public housing drug elimination program (PHDEP) funding with the public housing operating fund for FY02, visit [http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/pha/policy/merger\\_info.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/pha/policy/merger_info.cfm)

The Community Safety and Conservation Division (CSCD) manages drug elimination (PHDEP) grants and provides Public Housing Authorities with technical assistance to develop and implement cost effective strategies that reduce resident's fear of crime, opportunities for crime and the level of crime itself. For more information visit <http://www.hud.gov:80/offices/pih/divisions/cscd/index.cfm> or call Sonia Burgos or Holly Bellino at (202)708-1197.

## **Reentry**

### **Going Home: Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative**

The Reentry Initiative addresses both juvenile and adult populations of serious, high-risk offenders. Forty-nine states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands will share \$100 million in grant funds through the new Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative. A total of 68 grants has been awarded to support efforts to ensure public safety and reduce victimization by helping returning offenders become productive members of their communities, providing education, job and life skills training, and substance abuse treatment, while carefully monitoring their activities after release. The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative is an unprecedented collaboration among the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Labor, and Veterans Affairs. Weed and Seed is making a special effort to connect with this Initiative. To find out about programs that have received funding under this initiative in your state, see <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reentry/> for more information or call Phil Merkle, deputy director of EOWS at (202) 616-1152.

## **School Safety**

### **Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program**

The Safe and Drug-Free Schools program consists of two major components: State Grants for Drug and Violence Prevention Programs, and National Programs. The State formula grant program provides funds to State and local educational agencies for a wide range of school and community-based education and prevention activities. Grant programs are also



developed to represent a variety of initiatives that respond to emerging needs. Among these initiatives are direct grants to school districts and communities with severe drug and violence problems, program evaluation, and information development and dissemination. For more information, visit <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS/index.html> or call the education department at 1-800-USA-LEARN.

### **National Coordinator Program**

Grants are awarded under this program to local education agencies (LEAs) for hiring prevention and school safety program coordinators. LEAs can use grant funds to recruit, hire, and train individuals to serve as drug prevention and school safety program coordinators in schools with significant drug and safety problems. For more information about this safety program, visit <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS/dpsspc.html>

### **School-Based Partnerships**

The School-Based Partnership grant provides police agencies the opportunity to work with schools and community-based organizations to address persistent school-related crime problems. While funding is no longer available for these programs, see [http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/gpa/grant\\_prog/sbp/](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/gpa/grant_prog/sbp/) for more information.

### **COPS in Schools Grant Program**

The COPS in Schools grant program is designed to assist law enforcement agencies in hiring new and/or additional School Resource Officers to engage in community policing in and around primary and secondary schools. This program provides an incentive for law enforcement agencies to build collaborative partnerships with the school community and use community policing efforts to combat school violence. For more information, visit [http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/gpa/grant\\_prog/cis/](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/gpa/grant_prog/cis/)

## **Victim Assistance**

### **Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Grants & Funding**

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) distributes funding in the form of formula and discretionary grants for a variety of activities to assist victims and victim-assistance programs. Under its discretionary grant program, OVC has some flexibility in the topics and grantees it selects. VOCA authorizes OVC to make discretionary grants to improve and enhance the quality and availability of victim services. Such grants can be awarded to states, local units of government, individuals, educational institutions, private nonprofit organizations, and private commercial organizations. Discretionary awards typically (but not always) are competitive. Discretionary funds support a wide range of activities, programs, and services, including initiatives addressing federal crime victims, promising practices, and Indian country. For more information, see <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/welcome.html>

or call (202) 307-5983.

OVC also awards formula grants to the states, according to formulas established in VOCA. OVC distributes 90 percent of the money in the form of two major formula grant programs to state agencies: Victim Assistance and Victim Compensation. To see the state contact list, visit <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/help/links.htm>

### **OVC Training and Technical Assistance**

OVC and Training and Technical Assistance Center provide training resources to communities on a range of issues. See <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/welcome.html> or call (800)627-6872.

## **Violence Against Women/Family Violence**

The Violence Against Women Office (VAWO) offers both formula and discretionary funds to various entities seeking to combat violence against women. Primary funding is through STOP Formula grants, but discretionary funding is available for coalitions, educational entities, community organizations, etc. For more information regarding programs, strategies, and grants to stop domestic violence and other violence against women, visit <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo/applicationkits.htm> or call Ila Blue at (202) 305-2713.

### **S•T•O•P Violence Against Women Formula Grants Program**

The S•T•O•P (Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grants are awarded to states to develop and strengthen the criminal justice system's response to violence against women and to support and enhance services for victims. Each state and territory must allocate 25 percent of the grant funds to law enforcement, 25 percent to prosecution, 5 percent to courts, and 30 percent to victim services. The remaining 15 percent is discretionary within the parameters of the Violence Against Women Act. See [http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo/stop\\_grant\\_desc.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo/stop_grant_desc.htm) for more information.

Find the name of your VAWO STOP state contact at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/state.htm>

### **Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grants**

The Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grants are designed to enhance services available to rural victims and children by encouraging community involvement in responding to domestic violence, dating violence and child abuse.

A state is considered rural if it has a population of 52 or fewer persons per square mile or the largest county has less than 150,000 people. In rural states, eligible applicants are state and local governments and public and private entities. Non-rural states may apply on behalf of rural jurisdictions in their states. Eligible applicants also include tribal governments. At least five percent of funding for this program must be available for grants to Indian tribal governments. For more information, see [http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo/rural\\_grant\\_desc.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo/rural_grant_desc.htm)

### **Family Violence Prevention**

The Office of Community Services provides grants to State, Territorial and Tribal agencies for the provision of shelter services to victims of family violence and their dependents. State agencies distribute family violence prevention and services funds. These grants also provide support for related services in shelter programs such as parenting and other educational services, family violence prevention, counseling, and other prevention activities. For more information and to learn of other funding opportunities in the Office of Community Services, visit <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs/kits1.htm>

## **Volunteer and Related Services**

### **USA Freedom Corps**

Out of the evil of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, Americans have looked for and found many opportunities to do good. President Bush created the USA Freedom Corps in an effort to capture those opportunities and foster an American culture of service, citizenship and responsibility. President Bush has called on all Americans to devote the equivalent of at least two years of their lives – 4,000 hours – to service and volunteerism. To learn more about this important call to service and the following related programs: the Citizen Corps, the Volunteers in Police Service Program; an expanded Neighborhood Watch Program; the Medical Reserve Corps; and Community Emergency Response Teams visit <http://www.usafreedomcorps.gov/>

### **Corporation for National and Community Service**

The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) connects Americans of all ages and backgrounds with opportunities to give back to their communities and their nation through voluntary service. More than 2 million Americans serve their fellow citizens each year through the Corporation's three main programs: AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, and Learn and Serve America. In partnership with nonprofit groups, faith-based organizations, schools, and other public agencies, participants in these programs tutor children, build and renovate homes, provide immunizations and health screenings, clean up and preserve the environment, serve on neighborhood crime-prevention patrols, and respond to disasters. For more information, visit <http://www.nationalservice.org/about/thecorporation.html> or call Roger

Hurly at (202) 606-5000.

The CNCS website also helps you find volunteer opportunities in your community.  
<http://www.nationalservice.org/serve.asp>

**National Service Resource Center (NSRC)**

This online resource is a training and technical assistance provider to programs funded by the Corporation for National and Community Service. See <http://www.etr.org/nsrc/> for more information.

**Community-Building Volunteer Opportunities**

Healthy communities depend on volunteers. The Department of Housing and Urban Development has a website with national and local program links to help you match volunteer opportunities to fit your interests. <http://www.hud.gov/volunteering/index.cfm>

## **Prevention, Intervention and Treatment**

### **Afterschool and Youth Safe Haven Activities**

Many federal resources are available to support local after-school and development programs for at-risk youth. A number of federal agencies, including the Department of Justice, work to maintain one of the most comprehensive websites on funding, research and program ideas for such programs. For more information, visit <http://www.afterschool.gov>

Additionally, the site is linked to an excellent resource with information concerning federal, state, and local funding with a range of needs, such as transportation, educators, or art supplies, that these programs may have. For additional information, see <http://www.financeproject.org/ostfinancing.htm>

#### **21<sup>st</sup> Century Learning Centers**

The Department of Education's 21<sup>st</sup> Century Learning Center (CCLC) program provides expanded academic enrichment opportunities for children attending low performing schools. Tutorial services and academic enrichment activities are designed to help students meet local and state academic standards in subjects such as reading and math. In addition 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC programs provide youth development activities, drug and violence prevention programs, technology education programs, art, music and recreation programs, counseling, and character education to enhance the academic component of the program.

The No Child Left Behind Act converts the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers' authority to a State formula grant. Eligible entities include local educational agencies, community-based organizations, other public or private entities, or consortia of two or more of such agencies, organizations, or entities. To learn more, visit <http://www.ed.gov/21stcclc/>

### **Assistance to Low Income Families**

#### **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families**

The Office of Family Assistance (OFA) is located in the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families and oversees the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program which was created by the Welfare Reform Law of 1996. (TANF) provides assistance and work opportunities to needy families by granting states the federal funds and wide flexibility to develop and implement their own welfare programs. To learn more about TANF dollars at work in your state <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ofa/>

### **Social Services Block Grant**

This program enables each state to furnish social services best suited to the needs of the individuals residing in that state. Federal block grant funds may be used to provide services directed toward one of the following five goals: (1) to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency; (2) to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; (3) to prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; (4) to prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and (5) to secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate. <http://www.cfda.gov/public/viewprog.asp?progid=1311>

## **Education**

The Department of Education provides a range of grants and technical assistance to schools, community organizations, tribes, etc. For general information and links to Education Department discretionary funding, visit <http://www.ed.gov/GrantApps/>

For an overview of discretionary grant programs and the Department of Education's forecast on future funding (as of July 2002) visit: <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OCFO/grants/forecast.html>

### **Education Formula Grants For Drug and Violence Prevention**

State Formula Grants provide support to state educational agencies (SEA) and a variety of drug and violence prevention activities focused on youths. SEAs are required to distribute 91 percent of funds to local education agencies (LEA) for drug and violence prevention activities, which include developing instructional materials; counseling services; professional development programs for school personnel, students, law enforcement officials, judicial officials, or community leaders; implementing conflict resolution, peer mediation, and mentoring programs; implementing character education programs and community service projects; establishing safe zones of passage for students to and from school; acquiring and installing metal detectors; and hiring security personnel. For more information, see <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS/dpsspc.html>

### **Early Childhood Learning - Head Start**

Head Start and Early Head Start are comprehensive child development programs that serve children from birth to age 5, pregnant women, and their families. They are child-focused programs and have the overall goal of increasing the school readiness of young children in low-income families. Grants are awarded by the Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families Regional Offices, the Head Start Bureau's American Indian and Migrant Program Branches directly to local public agencies, private organizations, Indian Tribes and school systems for the purpose of operating Head Start

programs at the community level. For more information on Head Start, visit <http://www2.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb/>

### **Literacy**

The National Institute for Literacy (NIFL) is a federal organization that shares information about literacy and supports the development of high-quality literacy services so all Americans can develop essential basic skills. For more information visit: <http://novel.nifl.gov/> From this website you can also access an extensive literacy website resource called *LINCS*, which includes information about public and private funding for literacy programs.

### **Mentoring**

Mentoring Programs target children with the greatest need by assisting them in receiving support and guidance from a mentor, as well as improving their academic achievement. Activities work to improve interpersonal relationships between targeted children and their peers, teachers, other adults, and family members. Additionally, these programs work to reduce juvenile delinquency, the dropout rate of at-risk children, and youth involvement in gangs. Eligible applicants are local educational agencies, non-profits, and/or community-based organizations. For more information, visit <http://www.ed.gov/legislation/ESEA02/pg53.html>

### **Arts and Education**

The National Endowment for the Arts is involved in a range of projects dealing with the arts. Projects may promote international exchanges, link the arts in new ways with the non-arts fields, encourage design in the public realm, and support the collection of art and educational data. To search available National Endowment for the Arts funding, visit <http://arts.endow.gov/federal.html>

## **Faith-Based**

### **White House Office for Faith-Based and Community Organizations**

For general information on the President's Faith-Based and Community Initiatives: Rallying the Armies of Compassion, visit the White House Office website at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/faith-based/>

### **Department of Justice Task Force for Faith-Based & Community Initiatives**

The purpose of the Department of Justice's Task Force for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives is to promote good works by neighbors, particularly in the areas of juvenile delinquency, prisoners and their families, victims of crime, domestic violence, and drug addiction/treatment/prevention. The Department of Justice works with the White House



Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, along with the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Housing and Urban Development.

To learn more about DOJ's Task Force and other resources for faith and community-based groups, visit: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/faithbased/about.html>

### **Online Resources for Faith-Based and Community Organizations**

The Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives operates an informational website specifically for faith-based and community organizations. The site includes information on government funding resources, private foundations, corporations, prospect research, grant proposals, and nonprofit management and volunteerism. For more information, visit <http://www.hhs.gov/faith/features/resources.html>

### **Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives**

The aim of the HUD Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives is to engage faith-based and other community organizations in HUD's mission and activities. This site also includes funding opportunities for faith-based and community organizations. For more information, see <http://www.hud.gov/offices/fbci/index.cfm>

The Departments of Labor and Education also maintain helpful website resources:

Education Faith-Based Center <http://www.ed.gov/faithandcommunity/>

Labor Faith-Based Center <http://www.dol.gov/cfbci/>

### **Compassion Capital Fund**

Compassion Capital Fund Demonstration Grant Program-Under this demonstration program, HHS has made nearly \$25 million available to 15-25 intermediary organizations that will provide technical assistance to help faith-based and community organizations to effectively access funding sources, operate and manage their programs, develop and train staff, expand the reach of programs into the community and replicate promising programs. Technical assistance must be offered at no cost to interested organizations. <http://www.hhs.gov/faith/compass.html>

## **Food and Nutrition**

### **Child Nutrition Programs**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Child Nutrition Programs provide funding and information for schools and community organizations. The National School Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program, the Special Milk Program, the Summer Food Service Program, and the Child and Adult Care Food Program aim to feed children during the school year, and over the summer. The Food and Nutrition Service also administers Team Nutrition, an educational program designed to introduce healthier meals into schools. For more information, see <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/> or call the Child Nutrition Division at (703) 305-2590.

### **USDA Community Food Security Initiative**

The Community Food Security Initiative offers Community Food Competitive Project Grants aimed to help nonprofit groups, faith-based organizations, state and local government agencies, tribes, and individual citizens fight hunger, improve nutrition, strengthen local food systems, and empower low-income families to move toward self-sufficiency. To learn more about this initiative and funding, see [http://www.reeusda.gov/food\\_security/foodshp.htm](http://www.reeusda.gov/food_security/foodshp.htm)

### **Food and Nutrition Program**

The Food and Nutrition Program provides assistance to public and private agencies at the community, local and national levels for the purposes of coordinating existing food assistance resources; identifying sponsors of child nutrition programs and initiating new programs in under-served and un-served areas; and developing innovative approaches at the State and local levels to meet the nutrition needs of low-income people. Sixty percent of the total appropriation is made available for all States for distribution to eligible entities within the State. Forty percent is awarded to organizations on a competitive basis for local programs. For more information, visit <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs/>

### **Older Americans Act Nutrition Programs**

These nutrition programs, administered through the Administration on Aging, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), provide congregate and home-delivered meals (i.e. meals on wheels), link older adults to supportive services, decrease social isolation, and provide nutrition education and counseling to help decrease or manage chronic health conditions. Although the primary service is meals, other services like nutrition screening, education, and counseling are also available. <http://www.aoa.gov/nutrition/> or call the Center for Communication and Consumer Services at (202) 619-7501.

## **Health and Community Services**

The Office of Community Services (OCS), Administration for Children and Families,

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides funding to assist low-income individuals with employment, education, family violence protection and adequate housing. There are a number of programs funded to states, such as the Community Services Block Grant <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs/csbhg/html/8.htm>, and discretionary programs.

Grantees assist individuals to make better use of their income, solve problems that are blocking their achievement of self-sufficiency, and obtain emergency health services, food, housing, and employment-related assistance. To learn more about OCS visit <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs/index.html>

HHS also provides funding for health care primarily to states through block grant programs and through a range of discretionary programs. Many of its key programs are administered through the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) which provides a full range of preventive and primary health care services for rural and urban medically underserved communities. You can call **1-888-Ask HRSA 275-4772** to learn more about publications, resources, and referrals on health care services for low-income, uninsured individuals and those with special health care needs

### **Community Health Centers**

HRSA administers the Consolidated Health Center Program, whose \$1.33 billion budget in fiscal year 2002 funds a national network of more than 3,300 health centers and clinics that serve roughly 11 million low-income patients through Migrant Health Centers, Healthcare for the Homeless Centers, Public Housing Primary Care Centers and School-based Health Centers. See <http://bphc.hrsa.gov/databases/fqhc/> for general information on the Bureau of Primary Health Care, or locate services in your area <http://bphc.hrsa.gov/databases/fqhc/>

### **Maternal and Child Health**

Title V of the Social Security Act is one of the largest Federal block grant programs. It leads the nation in ensuring the health of all mothers, infants, children, adolescents, and children with special health care needs. The Bureau of Maternal and Child Health administers Title V and a number of other programs. See <http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov/programs/>

To learn more about HRSA programs visit the Community Health Resources at <http://www.ask.hrsa.gov/Community.cfm>

### **State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP)**

HHS works with states to ensure that families enroll their children in free or low-cost health insurance programs. Each state implements this health insurance program for infants,

children and teens. For little or no cost, SCHIP insurance pays for doctor visits, prescription medicines, hospitalizations, and much more.

Children that do not currently have health insurance are likely to be eligible, even if the parents are working. States have different eligibility rules, but in most states uninsured children 18 years old and younger (whose families earn up to \$34,100 a year—for a family of four) are eligible. For more information, go to Your State's Program on <http://www.insurekidsnow.gov/> or make a free call to 1-877-KIDS-NOW.

### **Community Programs To Improve Minority Health Grant Program**

This program supports minority community health coalitions to develop, implement, and conduct demonstration projects that coordinate integrated community-based screening and outreach services and include linkages for access and treatment to minorities in high-risk, low-income communities. The program also supports minority community health coalitions that involve nontraditional partners in carrying out projects to increase the educational understanding of HIV/AIDS, increase testing, and improve access to information about HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. <http://www.cfda.gov/public/viewprog.asp?progid=1153>

## **Juveniles**

### **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is a bureau of the Office of Justice Programs/Department of Justice. OJJDP provides leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. OJJDP offers a variety of programs to combat delinquency and victimization. For program information, see <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/programs/programs.html>

OJJDP distributes funding to States, territories, localities, and private organizations through block grants and discretionary funding. Block funding, through regular Formula Grants and State Challenge and Prevention money, goes to States and territories. Juvenile Justice Specialists administer funding through subgrants to States and localities. Discretionary funding is awarded through competitive peer review. For more information on grants and funding available in OJJDP, visit <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/grants/grants.html> You can also contact OJJDP at (202) 307-5911.

### **Victims and Restorative Justice**

Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs, and Part E State Challenge Grants programs support state and local efforts to improve the juvenile justice system and prevent delinquency. The Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) supports state and local efforts to address juvenile crime by encouraging reforms that hold offenders

accountable for their crimes. Funds may be used for any of the 11 purposes including accountability-based programs for juvenile offenders. Visit your state administering agency for more information. <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/state.htm>

## **Lead-based Paint Poisoning**

Lead is a highly toxic metal that was used for many years in products found in and around homes. Lead may cause a range of health effects, from behavioral problems and learning disabilities, to seizures and death. Children 6 years old and under are most at risk, because their bodies are growing quickly. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) under the Department of Health and Human Services are key federal agencies involved in working with communities to increase awareness about lead paint poisoning.

CDC provides funding, through the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant, to be used by State and local government agencies to address a range of public health issues which can include expanding their capacity to address the problem of childhood lead poisoning in communities with demonstrated high-risk populations. To learn more about the block grant program visit <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/blockgrant/faq.htm>

To learn more about CDC's work to promote state and local screening efforts to improve treatments for lead exposure, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/lead.htm>

Check HUD and EPA websites for additional funding resources that may be available to communities. To learn more about EPA's Lead Awareness Program, visit <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/lead/index.html>

To learn more about HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control, visit <http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/index.cfm>

The National Lead Information Center (NLIC) provides the general public and professionals with information about lead hazards and their prevention. NLIC operates under a contract with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), with funding from EPA, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. You can also order materials or speak to an information specialist by contacting the National Lead Information Center (NLIC) at 1-800-424-LEAD (5323).

A comprehensive website at <http://www.nsc.org/ehc/nlic/leadlink.htm#fed> is maintained by the Environmental Health Center and provides access to extensive information about lead poisoning.

## **Mental Health**

The Center for Mental Health Services' Community Mental Health Services (CMHS) Block Grant awards grants to the States to provide mental health services to people with mental disorders. Through the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant, a joint Federal-State partnership, CMHS supports existing public services and encourages the development of creative and cost-effective systems of community-based care for people with serious mental disorders. For more information, visit

<http://www.mentalhealth.samhsa.gov/cornerstone/>

## **Rural Areas**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) offers many programs, grants, and loans to support rural development efforts. For general information about programs, technical assistance, and funding, visit Rural Development Online at [www.rurdev.usda.gov/](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/)

### **Rural Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community Program**

The Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community program is designed to give rural communities real opportunities for growth and revitalization. The framework of the program is embodied in four key principles: Economic Opportunity, Sustainable Community Development, Community-based Partnerships, and a Strategic Vision for Change. For more information on the program and funding opportunities, see <http://www.ezec.gov/>

### **Rural Development**

The National Rural Development Partnership (NRDP) works to strengthen rural America through collaborative partnerships. The NRDP brings together partners from local, state, tribal, and federal governments, as well as from the for-profit and nonprofit sectors. The three main components of the partnership are State Rural Development Councils, National Rural Development Councils, and the National Partnership Office. For more information, visit: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/nrdp/>

The Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS) reaches out to local businesses and cooperatives in rural communities to help preserve or develop new job opportunities. For information on the range of programs that RBS is involved with, see <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/>

Some of the programs that fall under RBS include Rural Business Enterprise Grants <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/buspr/beg.htm> and Rural Business Opportunity Grants <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/buspr/bog.htm>

To find your local USDA Rural Development Office, visit [http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/recd\\_map.html](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/recd_map.html)

### **Community Development**

The Office of Community Development is a part of the USDA's Rural Development mission area. OCD provides leadership in the delivery of community development support through Rural Development's field offices to rural communities across the United States. OCD provides this service by implementing special initiatives that demonstrate effective methods of building vital rural communities; disseminating information about effective rural community and economic development strategies and methods; and promoting networking among rural communities and rural development practitioners.

OCD administers programs and strategies dealing with rural communities and general development. Many of the programs have funding attached with them. For information about OCD, see <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/ocd/index.html>

### **Cooperative Extensions**

The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) seeks to advance the knowledge of agriculture, the environment, human health and well being, and communities in a variety of ways. The office's primary function is identifying, developing, and managing programs to support university-based and other institutional research, education, and extension. There is a range of funding opportunities within the office. For information on available funding within CSREES, visit <http://www.reeusda.gov/1700/funding/ourfund.htm>

### **Downtown Revitalization**

Community support and planning are key elements in a successful revitalization effort. This link pulls together key planning, funding, and data sources in addition to examples of revitalization efforts and full-text handbooks to assist with the project. For downtown revitalization resources, see <http://www.nal.usda.gov/ric/faqs/downtnfaq.htm>

### **Forest Service Rural Community Assistance Programs**

The Forest Service's Rural Community Assistance Programs offer competitive awards and grants through regional offices that facilitate and foster sustainable community development efforts, linking community assistance, and resource management. These assistance efforts include themes of healthy communities, appropriately diverse economies, and sustainable ecosystems. For more information, see <http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/rca.htm>

## **Substance Abuse**



**Drug Demand Reduction - Law Enforcement and Community Action Partnerships**

IDEA is a new program of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) that combines law enforcement action with community efforts to find solutions to problems contributing to drug abuse and trafficking. The program consists of Community Action Teams that include DEA enforcement personnel with an on-site Demand Reduction Coordinator and a DEA Intelligence Analyst.

IDEA aims to double the number of Demand Reduction personnel within DEA and ultimately place a Demand Reduction Coordinator in every state. This initiative is currently being piloted in three communities with the intent of adding more. Follow-up to enforcement efforts will involve community-based organizations, businesses, faith-based organizations, parks and recreation departments, schools, drug courts, and restorative justice. For more information about IDEA, visit <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/programs/idea/index.html>

**Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants**

This program increases the capacity of community coalitions to reduce substance abuse; to reduce substance abuse among adults by strengthening collaboration among communities and public and private entities; and to disseminate state-of-the-art information on practices and initiatives that have proven to be effective in reducing substance abuse among youth. The FY 2003 program announcement is scheduled to be released in October, 2002. <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/> This website is an excellent resource for program and funding information and includes a Question & Answer section with OJJDP program managers and their phone numbers at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/history/dffaq.html>.

**Recovery Community Support Program (RCSP)**

These grants, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, foster the participation of people in recovery and their family members and other allies (the recovery community) in the public dialogue about addiction, treatment, and recovery. The grants also build their capacity to identify, develop, and support treatment and recovery policies, systems, and services that meet their needs as they define them. Applicants may be domestic public and private nonprofit organizations, such as community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, universities, or units of State or local governments or Indian Tribes and tribal organizations. <http://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grants.html>

**Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)**

SAMHSA is the federal agency charged with improving the quality and availability of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitative services in order to reduce illness, death, disability, and cost to society resulting from substance abuse and mental illnesses. SAMHSA works in partnership with States, communities and private organizations to address the needs of people with substance abuse and mental illnesses, as well as the community risk factors that contribute to these illnesses. For information on SAMHSA funding opportunities, visit <http://www.samhsa.gov/funding/funding.html>

SAMHSA serves as the umbrella under which substance abuse and mental health service Centers are housed, including: the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), and the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT).

The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) serves as a focal point for the identification and promotion of effective strategies to prevent substance abuse—whether illicit drug use, misuse of legal medications, use of tobacco, or excessive or illegal use of alcohol. To that end, CSAP works to give all Americans the tools and knowledge they need to help reject substance abuse by strengthening families and communities, and by developing knowledge of the types of prevention that work best for different populations at risk of substance abuse. The Center's grant programs promote the development, application, and dissemination of new knowledge in substance abuse prevention, whether focusing on preschool-age children and youth or on older Americans. CSAP also supports the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI), the nation's federal source of information on substance abuse research, treatment, and prevention. NCADI's toll-free number is 1-800-729-6686; its Internet address is: [www.health.org/about/aboutncadi.htm](http://www.health.org/about/aboutncadi.htm) or you can contact Troyce Holland at (301) 443-0365.

Other useful CSAP websites:

[www.preventiondss.org](http://www.preventiondss.org)  
<http://workplace.samhsa.gov>  
<http://modelprograms.samhsa.gov>  
[www.captus.org](http://www.captus.org)  
[www.samhsa.gov/preventionpathways/](http://www.samhsa.gov/preventionpathways/)

## Technology

### Technology Centers

The Community Technology Centers discretionary funds support the creation or expansion of technology centers to provide disadvantaged residents access to information technology and related training. Entities that may apply are foundations, libraries, public or private nonprofit organizations, or community-based organizations, educational agencies, or partnerships of the above that have the capacity to significantly expand access to computers and related services. See <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OVAE/> for more information.

### Technology Opportunities Program

The Department of Commerce's Technology Opportunities Program (TOP) promotes the availability and use of digital network technologies in the public and non-profit sectors. As part of the Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), TOP gives grants for projects demonstrating innovative uses of network technologies. TOP evaluates the lessons learned from these projects to ensure the benefits are broadly distributed across the country, especially in rural and underserved communities.

For general information on the TOP program, see  
<http://www.ntia.doc.gov/otiahome/top/index.html>

TOP makes matching grants to state, local and tribal governments, health care providers, schools, libraries, police departments, and community-based non-profit organizations. TOP projects demonstrate how digital networks support lifelong learning for all Americans, help public safety officials protect the public, assist in the delivery of health care and public health services, and foster communication, resource-sharing, and economic development within rural and urban communities. For information on available grants within the TOP program, visit [http://www.ntia.doc.gov/otiahome/top/grants/briefhistory\\_gf.htm](http://www.ntia.doc.gov/otiahome/top/grants/briefhistory_gf.htm)

# **Neighborhood Revitalization**

## **Economic Development**

### **Community Development and Neighborhood Revitalization**

The Department for Housing and Urban Development (HUD) maintains a number of programs that benefit local community development and neighborhood revitalization efforts. One program, the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program provides annual grants on a formula basis to entitled cities, urban counties and states to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

Another program, Renewal Communities/ Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities (RC/EZ/EC) is an innovative approach to revitalization. It brings communities together through public and private partnerships to attract the investment necessary for sustainable economic and community development. CDBG Disaster Recovery Assistance provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and States recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas. The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) was established by Congress in 1965 to support economic and social development in the Appalachian Region. <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/index.cfm>

### **Help for Small Businesses**

Weed and Seed communities may offer opportunities for new business ventures; however, going into business requires hard work, experience, and support from many people and organizations. Residents often see the opportunities that exist in the neighborhood but do not know where to start to explore their ideas. The Small Business Administration (SBA) offers a wide variety of services for people interested in starting a business. Both adults and young people can explore the options available for small businesses at the SBA website.

The SBA offices around the country are listed on the site as well as the services that can be accessed locally. <http://www.sba.gov/news/current>

### **Business LINC Resources**

The Business LINC initiative seeks to encourage private sector business-to-business linkages that enhance the economic vitality and capacity of small businesses, particularly those located in economically distressed urban and rural areas. The name conveys the full range of business-to-business assistance programs. The LINC acronym stands for “Learning, Information, Networking, Collaboration.” This is a joint effort between the Treasury and the Small Business Administration (SBA). For more information, visit <http://www.businesslinc.sba.gov/indexaboutbusinesslinc.html>

The SBA also provides a range of programs, including an Office of Entrepreneurial Development, that provide training, technical assistance, emergency loan assistance,

funding opportunities and other resources to start and maintain a business.  
<http://www.sbaonline.sba.gov/>

### **Economic Development Administration**

The Economic Development Administration (EDA), of the Department of Commerce, seeks to stimulate business and job development activities by providing grants to communities. These grants support a variety of projects designed to improve the conditions in local areas that typically lead to persistent unemployment. For information, see  
[http://www.osec.doc.gov/eda/HTML/1d\\_fund\\_prog.htm](http://www.osec.doc.gov/eda/HTML/1d_fund_prog.htm)

**The Public Works and Economic Development Program** empowers distressed communities to revitalize, expand, and upgrade their physical infrastructure to attract new industry, encourage business expansion, and create or retain long-term, private sector jobs and investment. <http://www.osec.doc.gov/eda/html/pwprog.htm>

**The Economic Adjustment Program** assists communities with recovery from specific industry and natural disasters that threaten the community's economic base. The program supports three types of activities: strategic planning, project implementation, and revolving loan funds.  
<http://www.osec.doc.gov/eda/html/econadj.htm>

### **Economic Development—Support for Planning Organizations**

This program helps states, substate planning units, Indian tribes, and/or local governments strengthen their economic development planning capability and formulate and establish comprehensive economic development processes and strategies designed to reduce unemployment and increase incomes.  
<http://www.cfda.gov/public/viewprog.asp?progid=1429>

### **First Accounts Initiative: Bridging the Banking Divide**

First Accounts provides financial resources to develop and implement programs to expand access to financial services for low- and moderate-income individuals who currently do not have an account with an insured depository institution or an insured credit union.

The paramount goal of First Accounts is to move a maximum number of unbanked low- and moderate-income individuals to a banked status with either an insured depository institution or an insured credit union through the development of financial products and services that can serve as replicable models in other communities without the need for ongoing public subsidies. Additional goals include the provision of financial education to unbanked low- and moderate-income individuals. For more information, see  
<http://www.treas.gov/firstaccounts/index.html>

### **Research, Education, and Economics**

The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) seeks to advance the knowledge of agriculture, the environment, human health and well being, and communities in a variety of ways. The office's primary function is identifying, developing,

and managing programs to support university-based and other institutional research, education, and extension. There is a range of funding opportunities within the office. For information on available funding within CSREES, visit

<http://www.reeusda.gov/1700/funding/ourfund.htm>

## **Environmental Issues**

### **Brownfields**

EPA's Brownfields Economic Redevelopment Initiative is designed to empower states, communities, and other stakeholders in economic redevelopment to work together to prevent, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse Brownfields. Funds can be used for a variety of community clean up projects, including methamphetamine lab clean up. For information on the Brownfields program, see <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/>

### **Environmental Justice Small Grants Program**

The Environmental Justice Small Grants Program provides financial assistance to eligible community groups (i.e., community-based/grassroots organizations, churches, schools, other non-profit organizations, local governments, and tribal governments) that are working on or plan to carry out projects to address environmental justice issues.

[http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/grants/ej\\_smgrants.html](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/grants/ej_smgrants.html)

### **Healthy Communities Environmental Mapping**

The Healthy Communities Environmental Mapping-HUD E-MAPS- is a free Internet service that combines information on HUD's community development and housing programs with EPA's environmental data. For more information, see

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cio/emaps/index.cfm>

### **Community Gardening**

Much support for community gardening and sustainable agriculture projects stem from the USDA. Visit their Home Gardening site, which includes a great section on Backyard Conservation. For more information, see <http://www.usda.gov/news/garden.htm>

The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service also has information on community food projects/gardening and available funding. See <http://www.reeusda.gov/>

For more information and how to begin community gardens in your state, contact the State Community Gardening Coordinator at [http://www.reeusda.gov/food\\_security/scgc](http://www.reeusda.gov/food_security/scgc)

## **Housing**

### **Affordable Housing and Homeownership**

In June 2002, the President announced that the goal to expand the number of families owning their own homes was a national priority. To meet this challenge, the Department for Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) developed a website providing information to help make this goal a reality. Home ownership give people a stake in the community and thus helps reduce crime. See <http://www.hud.gov/initiatives/homeownership/index.cfm> for more information.

Expansion of the supply of affordable housing for low-income families is at the very core of Department for Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) mission. The Office of Community Planning and Development, the Office of Housing, and the Office of Public and Indian Housing all administer programs designed to increase the stock of housing affordable to low-income households. CPD's Office of Affordable Housing Programs (OAHF) administers three separate programs designed to address the nationwide shortage in affordable housing. The HOME Investment Partnerships, Self-Help Homeownership (SHOP), and Homeownership Zone programs bring federal resources directly to the state and local level for use in the development of affordable housing units, or assist income-eligible households in purchasing, rehabilitating, or renting safe and decent housing. <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/index.cfm>

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program's primary objective is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. Funds are allocated by formula to states and communities for such activities as rehabilitation of residential structures and public services. Grantees have significant discretion as to how the funds are used. CDBG is funded at approximately \$4.5 billion annually.

### **Youthbuild**

Youthbuild shows young people how to build new homes for people in need, and new lives for themselves. Each year, youths who participate in Youthbuild receive a combination of classroom academic and job skills development and on-site training in a construction trade. With support from HUD, Youthbuild participants are able to put their newly acquired skills to good use rehabilitating and building housing for low-income and homeless people in their communities.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/youthbuild/index.cfm>

### **Homelessness**

At the federal level, HUD is one of several agencies charged with supporting the services and care provided at the state and local levels to deal with the problem of homelessness. Working with a number of federal partners, including the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Education, the Department of Labor and the Department of



Agriculture, HUD administers a number of special care programs for homeless people. These programs fund a number of activities including emergency shelters, transitional and supportive housing for people with HIV/AIDS, mental illness or substance abuse and veterans outreach.

These programs are grant programs, which means that HUD grants money to states, cities and counties in one of two ways. The first through a Formula that distributes money to each grantee through the Consolidated Plan. The second disbursement of funds is through a Competition in which grantees compete for a portion of the funds when a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) is released. See <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/index.cfm> for more information.

### **Public Housing**

Public housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing comes in all sizes and types, from scattered single family houses to high rise apartments for elderly families. There are approximately 1.3 million households living in public housing units, managed by some 3,300 Housing Authorities.

The Office of Public and Indian Housing in HUD administers a number of programs related to federally assisted housing including Hope VI (to make physical improvements, management improvements, and social and community services to address resident needs, infrastructure and provide community service support), the Capital Fund (to modernize and rehabilitate public housing units), Family Self-Sufficiency (to encourage communities to develop local strategies to help assisted families obtain employment that will lead to economic independence and self-sufficiency) and the Indian Community Development Block Grant Program (ICDBG) (provides Indian tribes, and certain Indian organizations applying on behalf of tribes, with direct grants for use in developing viable Indian and Alaska Native Communities, including decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, primarily for low and moderate income persons.) For more information, visit <http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/index.cfm> or call Sonia Burgos or Holly Bellino at (202)708-1197.

## **Job Development**

### **Employment and Training**

Employment and training opportunities are essential issues for Weed and Seed sites as part of their neighborhood restoration and economic development activities. Improving the physical aspects of a community is important, but even more necessary is helping residents obtain economic independence and stability in their lives. Programs offered at the Department of Labor (DOL) can provide important resources for these initiatives. The website for DOL provides general information about these opportunities. It also announces large grant programs available for special initiatives directly from the DOL.

[http:// www.doleta.gov](http://www.doleta.gov)

Most of the Department of Labor's funding can best be accessed through state and local Workforce Investment Boards (formerly called Private Industry Councils). States receive an annual allocation based on a funding formula that reflects local economic conditions. The Workforce Investment Boards distribute these funds locally through training programs and related activities for adults and youth. Weed and Seed sites should develop partnerships with these boards for the benefit of the residents in their communities. Contact information is available for each Workforce Development Council on the website. <http://www.doleta.gov/usworkforce/asp/contacts.asp>

To find out who your regional, state and local contacts are for a range of employment and training programs, visit <http://wdr.doleta.gov/contacts/> More detail about Department of Labor programs is provided below.

### **One-Stop Job Centers**

Under the Workforce Investment Act, the Department of Labor funds One-Stop Centers. The program requires local areas to establish one-stop-delivery systems to help adults and youth negotiate their way into the world of work. One-Stop Centers provide young people and adults with access to core services, information, resources, and intensive training for developing career strategies that are appropriate for the user's age and situation. Community organizations refer youth to One-Stop Centers, Youth Opportunity Grant (YOG) programs, and other service providers. To learn more about the One-Stop Centers and the range of programs funded through the Department of Labor, visit <http://www.doleta.gov/usworkforce/wia.asp>

To locate a One-Stop Center anywhere in the country:

<http://www.servicelocator.org/>

To find out more about Promising Practices of One-Stop Centers:

<http://www.heldrich.rutgers.edu/LocationListing.htm>

### **Job Corps**

The U.S. Department of Labor's Job Corps Program is America's leading residential employment and training program for low-income youth between the ages of 16-24. Diverse small businesses, such as contractors, trainers, suppliers, medical providers and security firms, are needed to help implement and support Job Corps comprehensive program that combines academic, vocational, social and career development skills to prepare youth for successful work lives and career progression. For more information on Job Corps, visit <http://wdsc.doleta.gov/jobcorps/menupageinfo.cfm>

### **Welfare-to-Work Grants to States and Localities**

The Welfare-to-Work Grants program assists states and localities move hard-to-employ

welfare recipients, certain noncustodial parents, certain former foster care recipients, and low-income custodial parents into lasting unsubsidized jobs to help them achieve self-sufficiency. <http://www.cfda.gov/public/viewprog.asp?progid=590>

### **Native American Employment and Training Programs**

These programs afford job training to Native Americans who face serious barriers to employment, reduce the economic disadvantages among Indians and others of Native American descent, and advance the economic and social development of such people. <http://www.cfda.gov/public/viewprog.asp?progid=588>

### **Veterans' Employment Program**

This initiative develops programs to meet the employment and training needs of service-connected disabled veterans, veterans who have significant barriers to employment, veterans who served on active duty in the armed forces during a war or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized, and veterans who were recently separated from military service. <http://www.cfda.gov/public/viewprog.asp?progid=609>

### **Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals**

The Job Opportunities for Low Income Individuals (JOLI) Program is a demonstration job creation program under the Department of Health and Human Services. It is designed to demonstrate and evaluate ways of creating new employment opportunities for low-income individuals through the provision of technical and financial assistance to private employers in the community.

All JOLI projects must include an independent evaluation of the effectiveness of the activities carried out under the grant to create jobs and business opportunities for eligible participants. In addition, each project must enter into a cooperative relationship with the

State agency responsible for administering the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program (TANF).

OCS expects to fund approximately 5 to 10 grants each year. The JOLI grant awards are approved for up to three-year project periods that are funded for up to a maximum of \$700,000 for the full project period. For more information, visit <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/joli/welcome.htm>

### **Office of Correctional Job Training and Placement**

This office was created by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 for the purpose of coordinating efforts of federal agencies and other nationwide organizations to improve job training and placement programs for offenders and ex-offenders. The office

provides training and technical assistance to state and local training and employment agencies to advance offender job training and placement services. For more information, see

<http://www.nicic.org/about/divisions/ocjtp.htm>

## **Transportation**

The Federal Transit Administration offers a variety of grants and assistance programs to communities seeking improvements to existing transportation systems. These programs have the potential for enhancing a Weed and Seed crime reduction strategy. Both formula and discretionary funding is available. Programs target both urban and rural in a variety of areas.

Some deal with specific populations and improvements, while others are more general. For a list of programs and grants provided through FTA, see

<http://www.fta.dot.gov/library/program/grantprog.html>